

CHARTER PROGRAM STANDS UNCHANGED

Committee Approves Each Section, Defeating Every Effort to Alter Reforms.

REJECTS LIFE-TENURE PLAN

Votes Down Amendment to Appoint Firemen and Policemen for Indefinite Terms.

Sheltered by the chairman's ruling that no organic amendment to the City Attorney's draft of the reforms authorized by the Charter-Change Committee could be admitted except after a reconsideration of the vote by which the body committed itself to the change, which it was sought to amend, the committee last night weathered every successive attack on the paper, and by 11:15 o'clock gave its approval to every section.

Then Alderman Christian moved that the charter changes just approved, with the minor amendments that had been incorporated during the reading, be adopted as part of the committee's final recommendation to the Council.

On this point there arose sharp division. Alderman Adams thought that the amendments should be put in final corrected form by the City Attorney before the committee placed upon the paper its seal of approval. Councilman Pollock, bitterly opposed to the most important provisions of the completed draft, thought that the committee should withhold its final approval of it until it has passed on the charter changes that are still pending. All of the changes, he said, should be embodied in a single measure, and that measure approved and sent to the Council.

CHRISTIAN MOTION

Alderman Christian, however, insisted upon his motion, and the chair put it to a vote. The patron and Councilmen Peters, Hadden and Jones voted for it, and Alderman Puller and Adams and Councilmen Pollock and Hadden voted against it. The motion was lost, failing to poll a majority of the votes cast.

City Attorney Pollard will now incorporate the amendments and prepare a corrected final draft, which will be on the table until it is recommended to the Council. The committee adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, to meet again at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, when a final vote on the recommendation to the Council will, in all probability, be reached.

Shortly before adjournment the City Attorney presented the draft of a bill amending the State primary laws so as to provide for the use of the preferential ballot in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, in all primary elections where salaried officers are to be filled. This bill was laid on the table for consideration at the next meeting.

REJECT PLAN FOR EMPLOYMENT DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR

Early in the evening the committee rejected an amendment offered by Councilman Pollock providing that the term of office of policemen shall be during good behavior and efficiency, instead of for the three-year term provided in the present charter, and rejected in the amended draft.

The amendment was supported by E. L. Dennis, of the citizen representation, who thought that the prospect of a life tenure conditioned on good behavior would be a standing incentive to policemen to give the best service. The knowledge that their positions were secure for life as long as they did their duty, he believed, would make for a more fearless discharge of that duty and a more efficient police.

Councilman Peters took a diametrically opposite view. The knowledge that the charter guaranteed them a life tenure, he feared, would breed in the police a carelessness and indifference to painstaking duty that would prove disastrous to efficiency. It was sound practice, he said, to make an officer come up for election at periodical intervals.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO LATE UNPLEASANTNESS

H. R. Pollard, Jr., one of the citizen members, here observed bitterly, by way of indorsing the limited-term plan, that it was much easier to fire a man, even for cause, at the expiration of his term of office than it would be were he serving under a life-tenure arrangement.

Which led City Attorney Pollard, father of the citizen member just quoted, to observe that the city has had a painful lesson recently in discharging men who ought not to have been discharged. The committee took due notice of the reference to the recent unpleasantness in the Police Department. It smiled broadly.

Alderman Puller joined in the opposition to the life-tenure amendment, sharing the fear expressed by President Peters. Moreover, he said, if life tenure can be justified in the case of policemen, it should apply with equal appropriateness to every employee in every department of the city.

Councilman Pollock's amendment was put. It polled a 4-to-1 vote, and was declared defeated. The members voted as follows:

Yes—Aldermen Christian and Councilmen Hadden, Jones and Pollock—4.
Noes—Aldermen Adams and Puller and Councilmen Peters and Hadden—1.

SIMILAR AMENDMENT AS TO FIREMEN IS REJECTED

When the committee reached the section affecting the Fire Department, Councilman Pollock moved an amendment providing life tenure during good behavior for firemen. The amendment was rejected by the same vote by which the committee voted down the police amendment, the members voting exactly the same way on both votes.

Upon the motion of Alderman Puller, the committee amended the section relating to the Police Department so as to provide that the appointment of

Reserve Board Asks Gregory's Opinion

Wants to Know Whether It Has Authority to Reduce Number of Regional Districts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22.—Attorney-General Gregory has been requested by the Federal Reserve Board to interpret the provisions of the Federal reserve act, and determine whether, in his opinion, the board has authority to reduce the number of reserve districts. This decision was reached to-night, after the board had considered the question for several hours, in connection with appeals now before it for changes in the location of Federal reserve banks and realignment of the boundaries of reserve districts.

No vote was taken to-day, and, pending the receipt of Mr. Gregory's opinion, appeals now pending will not be decided. The subject probably will be taken up again for several weeks.

Counsel for the board has held that it has no right to reduce the number of districts, but attorneys for appealing banks take the other view. It has been understood that three or four of the seven members of the board hold that it has this power, but the decision of the Attorney-General probably will settle the question.

The appeals now before the board include that of Baltimore to be designated as a reserve bank city in place of Richmond; that of Pittsburgh to replace Cleveland in the same capacity, and that of banks in Louisiana to be included in the Dallas district, instead of the Atlanta district.

OPponents TO SEE WILSON

Representatives of Forces Leading Fight Against Woman Suffrage Will Seek President's Aid.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Opposition forces on the woman's suffrage question will seek the support of President Wilson during the first two weeks of December. An engagement was made to-day for Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and a delegation to see the President December 11. Arrangements already had been made for 500 suffragists to call at the White House on December 6.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will open its annual convention here December 12, and during the session will plan the work to be done before Congress this winter. The suffragists announce that an amendment similar to the one which failed of passage at the last session of Congress will be introduced in December. The President is known by his close advisers to hold to his position favoring the suffrage, but opposing any suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

PEOPLE FLEE FROM VOLCANO

Eruption of Stromboli Assuming Serious Proportions, Smoke Being Visible at Distance of 40 Miles.

PALERMO, November 21 (via Paris, November 22).—The eruption of Stromboli volcano is assuming serious proportions, and the population of the island is fleeing to places of safety. The sides of the volcano are cracking, and streams of lava are flowing into the sea, raising immense columns of smoke, which are visible at a distance of forty miles.

Stromboli is the northeasternmost point of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the north coast of Sicily. The volcano, of which the island is mainly composed, is remarkable in that it is virtually perpetually active, it having been in this condition for the better part of 2,000 years.

TRAMPS MUST WORK

Vagrants Who Invade New York Seeking Food and Shelter Will Have to Earn Living.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Vagrants who invade this city by the thousands every winter seeking food and shelter, will be forced to earn their living this winter, as the result of a concerted movement by the heads of city departments.

"New York has all it can do to take care of its own destitute and unemployed," said Police Commissioner Woods. "It has not the means to support the tramps now on their way here, and it is not going to. The city serves warning now that every tramp picked up in the streets will be put at hard manual labor. Beginning this winter in New York this winter will be a precarious occupation. There is plenty of construction work to do, and we will not lack jobs for the vagrants."

LORIMER TRIAL IN JANUARY

Charged With Alleged Complicity in Wrecking La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, November 22.—William Lorimer will be placed on trial for alleged complicity in wrecking the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank in January, State's Attorney MacLay Hoyne announced to-day.

Mr. Lorimer was president of the bank. Charles B. Munday, who was senior vice-president of the institution, was convicted at Morris, Ill., last week, and sentenced to five years in prison. Many witnesses who appeared against Munday will, it is said, testify for the State in the Lorimer case.

GALLINGER TO SEE WILSON

Republican Senate Leader Accepts Invitation for Conference on National Defense Plans.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Senator Gallinger, Republican Senate leader, has accepted President Wilson's invitation to confer on the administration national defense plans. Representative Mann, Republican House leader, also invited, has not replied.

DEATH LIST OF 24 PROBABLE IN WRECK

Central of Georgia Train and Special Carrying Carnival Company in Collision.

CARS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Bodies of Six Already Recovered, Eighteen Missing and Thirty Injured.

COLUMBUS, GA., November 22.—The bodies of six persons had been recovered to-night, eighteen others were missing, and more than thirty injured as a result of a head-on collision six miles west of here late to-day between Central of Georgia passenger train No. 2 and a special train of twenty-eight cars, carrying the Con T. Kennedy Carnival Company. Con T. Kennedy, proprietor of the company, said late to-night he believed the list of dead would reach twenty-four, and possibly more. It would be to-morrow, he said, before the list could be checked up. It was feared that the bodies of some of the missing might be under the overturned cars of the slow train. Twelve of the carnival company's cars were reported destroyed by fire, and others still are burning to-night. Two of the cars containing trained animals were said to have been destroyed, and most of the animals were burned to death. The company carried a lion, two bears, six camels and a number of horses and dogs.

The collision occurred on a straight stretch of track, the passenger train being en route from Birmingham to Macon, and the show special from Atlanta to Phenix City, Ala. No official statement has been made tonight as to the cause of the wreck, but among railroad men it was said to have been due to misunderstanding of orders on the part of the passenger train.

The known dead and injured, except for trainmen, were persons traveling with the carnival company. Only three passengers were injured on train No. 2, which suffered little damage to its heavy steel coaches.

The known dead, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Kempf, of Kansas City.
A. Kennedy, showman.
C. J. Hawkins, Phenix, Ill.
George H. Chadwick, address unknown.
Johnson, address unknown.

Hawkins, Chadwick and Johnson were employed by the carnival company.

ENGINES OF BOTH TRAINS

ALMOST DEMOLISHED.
Engines of both trains were almost demolished, and the carnival cars near the engine were wrecked. They immediately caught fire. The passenger train carried three coaches. Neither engine left the track, although the leading cars of the carnival train piled up on the engines. The chief performers of the carnival company rode in twelve coaches, which made up the rear end of their train, and none of them suffered serious bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Kempf and their four-year-old daughter, Hazel, were in a specially constructed automobile truck loaded on one of the cars towards the front end of the train. Their car caught fire, and the woman tossed her daughter out of the window of the truck, the child escaping with cuts and bruises. Neither Mrs. Kempf nor her husband could extricate themselves from the wreckage, and both burned to death.

It was stated here that there were approximately 400 people on the carnival train, including performers, trainmen, their families and various attaches of the carnival company.

At the hospital where the injured were taken, it was said none of them was expected to die, except possibly J. C. Pickling, engineer of one of the trains, who received internal injuries. It was said it might be early to-morrow before the wreckage could be cleared.

HUGHES'S NAME OFF BALLOT

Secretary of State of Nebraska Grants Request of Associate Justice.

LINCOLN, NEB., November 22.—Secretary of State Paul, of Nebraska, to-day announced that he would grant the request of Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court, and withdraw the latter's name from the Nebraska primary ballot as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

Justice Hughes's request was received by Mr. Paul to-day, and he immediately notified the signers of the petition of his decision.

Mr. Paul, in his communication to the signers, said he "had decided to follow the wishes of Justice Hughes, believing that he, as a member of the highest court of the land, would not request me to do that which would be contrary to the existing laws." He added that, should the signers feel he had erred in this ruling, they could take the matter before the State courts for final adjudication.

FOR PAN-AMERICAN UNION

Folk Urges Establishment of Federation to Stand Back of Monroe Doctrine.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Establishment of a federation of the twenty-one American republics to stand back of the Monroe Doctrine was advocated in a speech here to-night by Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such a step, he said, would set a precedent for the formation of a European federation and pave the way for ultimate world peace and disarmament. Mr. Folk declared there should be preparations in the United States, not only to repel invasion, but to deal with domestic enemies who subvert the functions of the government to their private greed.

HARD TO PICK JURY FOR TRIAL OF BUENZ

Sympathy for One Side or Other of Nations at War Renders Selection Difficult.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Officials of Hamburg-American Line Accused of Sending Supplies to German Cruisers.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Wide-spread sympathy among residents of New York for one side or the other of the nations at war in Europe rendered extremely difficult to-day the selection of a jury to try Dr. Karl Buenz, managing director, and his three subordinates, officials of the Hamburg-American line, on charges of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States by sending supply ships to German cruisers in the Atlantic early in the war. The trial is the first important one in connection with various conspiracy charges made against German and Austrian agents in this country.

Forty-two takersmen were examined, but only ten jurors were selected, and these tentatively. Eight of this number, however, were said by counsel to be acceptable to both sides. The entire panel was exhausted, and another will be on hand when the trial is resumed to-morrow. The defendants exhausted five of its ten peremptory challenges, and the government four of the six allowed to it.

ONLY SIX OF FORTY-TWO

HAVE NO FAVORITES.
Not more than six of the forty-two men examined were neither sympathizers of one side or the other. Some had relatives in the war, while others of German, British or French descent had enrolled their sympathies through the colors of their fathers. Only three were Americans, of native American parentage, and one of these was married to a woman of German parentage.

Indicted with Buenz are Adolph Hochmeister, purchasing agent of the line; Joseph Poppenhausen, a second officer in the employ of the line, and George Kotter, its superintendent. A fifth man, Felix Seffner, an alleged supercargo of one of the supply ships, has not been apprehended.

Although many of the government's allegations have been conceded by the defense, it is expected that the trial will last a week, as 100 witnesses are under subpoena. Two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine on each of two indictments is the maximum penalty for the crime charged.

The prosecution is under the direction of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney, and his assistants, Roger B. Woodson, John C. Knox, Jr., William Rand, Jr., counsel for Buenz, concedes that four of the fifteen vessels named in the indictments as supply ships were chartered as alleged, but asserts that the filling of false invoices and manifests was not done by the Hamburg-American line, but to deceive the customs of Germany.

The defendants aver that the violations of the customs regulations were not serious offenses. In view of these concessions, it is expected that the chief points to be passed upon by Judge Harland B. Howe, of Vermont, will be the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over some of the supply steamers of foreign registry.

EVIDENCE TO BE SUBMITTED

TO FEDERAL GRAND JURY.
NEW YORK, November 22.—All the evidence gathered by agents of the United States government in connection with the case will be submitted to the Federal grand jury probably this week. It is understood that when the prosecution is completed a blanket indictment will be asked against all the persons shown to be involved, except such as may be exempt under the law.

The mass of evidence collected is described by Federal officials as "mountain high." It is the result of more than a year's work. It involves scores of persons operating, it is charged, as an organization, the direction of which was in the hands of a few men.

It is asserted that directors of a German alleged conspirators controlled a German fund of \$10,000,000. Contributions to this fund have been the subject of government inquiry. The evidence now virtually ready for the consideration of the grand jury is understood to cover the whole field of foreign criminal activity in America in the traffic in munitions, and plots to blow up steamships carrying munitions to the allies, fires and explosions strikes in munition plants, efforts to foment strikes in these plants and efforts to buy control of munition factories.

HAMILTON TO TESTIFY IN

CASE AGAINST BUENZ.
NORFOLK, VA., November 22.—Collector of the Customs Norman E. Hamilton left here to-night to testify in the case of the government against Karl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and other officials accused of conspiring to defraud the government by securing false clearance papers for steamers sailing from this port.

Mr. Hamilton will testify chiefly in the case of the steamer Marina Quiesada, formerly the Gladstone, which changed from Norwegian to Costa Rican registry at this port during the early stages of the European war.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

The Haulamshire, 4,420 Tons, and Merganser, Light Tug, Sent to Bottom, but Crews Saved.

LONDON, November 22.—The British steamship Haulamshire, 4,420 tons gross, and Merganser, 1,905 tons, have been sunk. Their crews were saved.

The British steamship Salsette, from London to Bombay, is ashore south of Ras Abu Borez, in the Gulf of Suez. She has signaled for immediate assistance.

Kitchener Cause of Resumption of Activities at Dardanelles

To the recent presence of Field Marshal Kitchener on the Gallipoli Peninsula probably will be attributed the resumption of activities in the Dardanelles operations. From German and Turkish sources come reports of violent fighting on the peninsula near Seddul-Bahr. The Cologne Gazette characterizes the new operations initiated by the entente allies as a "great offensive movement."

The Austro-German forces, as they approach the Kosovo plain in the region of Pristina, are being met by the Serbs, frequently in hand-to-hand encounters, but they still continue to push forward, and are now declared to be approaching Pristina both from the north and the east.

Although both the Berlin and Vienna communications daily announce relatively large captures of men, dispatches from Austrian headquarters estimate that the Serbian army aggregates between 30,000 and 50,000 men. It is reported that the Serbs at Monastir are receiving reinforcements, and that the British also are sending up men to the front, through which the Bulgarians had hoped to drive the Serbs across the border into Greece or westward into Albania. Additional forces of men and guns are being landed daily by the entente allies at Saloniki.

The armies of the central powers are pressing the defending forces hard in Western Serbia, but the Serbs and Montenegrins are offering the strongest resistance. The Montenegrins are giving battle to the invaders along the Drina and Lim rivers, and at several points are said to have repulsed them, while in the Ruzica Valley, Serbian rear guards assumed the offensive.

Hard fighting is still in progress on the Austro-Italian front, with the big guns of the Italians working on Gorizia and adjacent sectors. According to Vienna, the Austrians have driven the Italians from all the positions they had captured around Udine, and also cleared the Italians who entered the Austrian lines in the district of San Martino.

Little is going on either in France or in Austria, except artillery bombardments and sniping operations. British and French troops have captured the city of Tibati, in the German colony of Kamerun, West Africa.

OBJECTS TO STATEMENT ACCUSING AUSTRIANS

Charge Zwiedinek Protests to State Department Against Recent Publication.

IN ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S HANDS

Report as Published Said to Be Confirmation of Allegations of Illegal Activities by Consul-General Von Nuber and Others.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, protested to the State Department to-day against the issuance in the name of the Department of Justice of a statement which he said appeared to be in confirmation of the allegations of illegal activities on the part of the Austrian consul-general, made by Dr. Joseph Goricar, a former Austrian consul.

As a result of the charge's visit, Counselor Polk, of the State Department, conferred at length with Attorney-General Gregory. It was understood that the attorney-general had agreed to request the Department of Justice to repudiate the statement if it actually was not issued with its authority. There is no intimation that this might be done, although it was generally understood the statement objected to actually was put out without the personal knowledge of the attorney-general.

It was learned that Baron Zwiedinek had transmitted a communication upon the subject to Secretary Lansing, although announcement of the receipt of this communication has not been made. Officials of the embassy declined to discuss the case for publication, and it, therefore, could not be definitely established whether the charge was acting upon his own initiative or instructions from Vienna. The latter was considered in official circles, however, as being the more probable.

PUBLISHED IN MORNING

PAPERS LAST FRIDAY.
The statement complained of by Baron Zwiedinek was published in the morning papers of last Friday. It announced the return of A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, from New York, where he talked with Dr. Goricar, and added:

"While Dr. Goricar was not able to testify directly to all matters under investigation, much information of a valuable nature was obtained concerning the activities of Austrian Consul-General von Nuber and his assistants, the details of which cannot be disclosed at present. Prompt investigation, however, will be made."

"Information was also obtained which will probably lead to further indictments for passport frauds."

It was this reference to Consul-General von Nuber and his assistants, presumably other Austro-Hungarian consuls in the United States, that the charge objected.

The Austrian embassy, it was said at the State Department to-day, had not entered an official denial of the charges made by Dr. Goricar, although informal denial had been made in a letter.

WOMAN SUES MERRILLAT

Brings \$20,000 Action on Breach-of-Promise Complaint Against Former Captain of Army Football Team.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Lieutenant Lewis A. Merrillat, former captain of the Army football team, was sued for \$20,000 on a breach-of-promise complaint here to-day by Miss Helen Van Nest of Wooster, Ohio. Merrillat's home is in Chicago. Miss Van Nest alleges that, despite his prior engagement to marry her, he married a Miss Wynne last June.

Several Eastern football critics picked Merrillat as a member of the All-American team.

M'ADOO'S CHAUFFEUR FINED

Wife of Secretary of Treasurer in Car When Driver Is Charged With Speeding.

LAUREL, MD., November 22.—Eddie Hadden, chauffeur of Secretary of the Treasurer William G. McAdoo, to-day paid a fine of \$25 to Justice Gownell of Savage, Md., for speeding. Mrs. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, was in the car when the alleged offense was committed last week.

GREECE DISPOSED TO ACCEPT TERMS NAMED BY ALLIES

Solution of Whole Balkan Difficulty Regarded as Imminent.

RESENTS, HOWEVER, BEING FORCED TO ENTER WAR

Both Sides Now Bringing Pressure to Bear on Rumanian Government.

BALKAN SITUATION CLEARING

British and French Artillery More Active in Flanders and Champagne.

LONDON, November 22.—No definite news has been received here of Greece's reply to the demands for the safety of the Anglo-French forces landed at Saloniki and that of Serbians who might be forced over the Greek frontier. One dispatch from Athens, however, says the Greek Cabinet is disposed to accept the conditions laid down by the entente powers, except that condition requiring Greece to participate in the war, and that a solution of the whole difficulty may be expected immediately.

Meanwhile, the blockade of Greek commerce has commenced, and Italy, it is reported, is participating in the measures of economic duress upon this. With the news that the Serbians have won a victory over the Bulgarians northeast of Pristina; that the Bulgarians have delayed their march on Monastir, and that the Austro-German forces are laboring under difficulties as a result of the wintry weather, has created a more hopeful feeling in the capitals of the entente allies. The British and French forces daily are being strengthened by men and guns landed at Saloniki, and part of the reinforcements are being sent to Monastir, where the Serbians are reported to be concentrating and threatening the Bulgarians at Pristina.

ROUMANIA IN MUCH THE SAME POSITION AS GREECE

Roumania finds herself in much the same position as Greece, with both the entente allies and the central powers bringing pressure to bear upon her. The Germans, it is said, are asking Roumania to give assurances of her continued neutrality, and also are offering her concessions if she intervenes in the war on the side of the entente allies. With a big Russian army in Bessarabia, it is believed in military circles here hardly likely that Roumania will accept the second alternative. On the whole, it is expected here that the firm attitude of the entente powers towards Greece will clear the Balkan situation very long.

There is little news of any importance from the other fronts. The Italians, by their continued offensive, are strengthening their positions around Gorizia, which, it is believed, cannot hold out much longer.

On the western front, the British and French artillery have become more active in Flanders and Champagne, and on previous occasions has been the signal for offensive movements. The Russians, since they regained the ground they lost in the River Strzy region, have been inactive, except for minor attacks in the Dvinsk region. The Petrograd correspondents, however, predict that more important events are impending.

Another flotilla of British submarines is reported to have arrived in the Baltic.

FLOTILLA OF BRITISH SUBMARINES GO TO BALTIC

COPENHAGEN, November 22 (via London).—The passage of a large flotilla of British submarines, variously estimated from ten to twenty-five, into the Baltic, is given here as an explanation of the recent naval activities in the Cattegat, where both German and British destroyer flotillas have been sighted.

According to current reports, a powerful British squadron conveyed the submarines to the entrance of the Cattegat. The large ships stopped there, while the destroyers conveyed the submarines as far as Elsinore, at the narrowest part of the sound, whence the submarines alone proceeded into the Baltic.

ATTACK BY BRITISH ON GERMAN LINES

LONDON, November 22.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in his report from the front, issued to-night, describes briefly an organized bombardment of the British artillery of the German lines, and refers again to fighting in October around Loos. Of the German counterattack on October 8, Field Marshal French had previously reported that the German losses were very heavy, "some 8,000 or 9,000" dead being left in front of the British and French trenches.

In denying this the German official statement sent out on Sunday November 21, said "this was a pure invention, as the number of dead and missing, including those who died later of wounds, was only 763."

Field Marshal French, in his latest report, declares that the German communication refers only to one small portion of the battle field, and reiterates that all information confirms his original estimate.

SANJAK ALMOST ENTIRELY WRESTED FROM SERBIANS

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, VIA LONDON, November 22.—With the occupation of Novipazar by the Germans, the sanjak has been almost entirely wrested from the Serbians, and the fighting turns more and more toward the ancient Kosovo battle field and around its principal city, Pristina.

The troops of the central powers are